



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports as follows:

Number of emigrants per steamship *Minnesota*, recommended June 25, 1906, for rejection: For Seattle, 17. Per steamship *Tango Maru*, June 29, 1906: For Seattle, 37. Per steamship *Nippon Maru*, June 30, 1906: For Honolulu, 21; for San Francisco, 2. Per steamship *Doric*, July 7, 1906: For Honolulu, 27; for San Francisco, 1.

Report from Nagasaki—Rejection of emigrants.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports as follows:

June 30, 1906: Number of emigrants examined and rejected, 34.

MEXICO.

Report from Progreso—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever in Merida.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, July 22, as follows:

Period from July 14, 1906, included, to July 22, 1906. No quarantinable disease appeared in Progreso, but in Merida yellow fever continued with no apparent increase or abatement. Six steamships and one sailing vessel carrying crews, 228, and passengers from this port, 39, were dispatched; fumigated, 4.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions favorable—Decrease in number of mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, July 23, as follows:

Week ended July 21, 1906.

July 15. Fumigated and passed the British steamship *Barrister*, bound for Pensacola with 40 in the crew; vessel sails in a partial general cargo. July 17. Fumigated and passed the American schooner *Kate Feore*, bound for Pascagoula with 7 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. July 18. Fumigated and passed the British steamship *Bishopsgate*, bound for Gulfport, with 24 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. July 19. Inspected the Norwegian steamship *Fortuna*, bound for a port in the United States via Progreso, with 24 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. Inspected the American steamship *Seguranca*, bound for New York via Progreso and Habana, with 82 in the crew, 61 first-class and 31 second-class passengers; vessel sails in general cargo. July 20. Fumigated the British steamship *Olivemoor*, bound for Tampa, with 24 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. July 21. Inspected and passed the British steamship *Alexandrian*, bound for a port in the United States via Coatzacoalcas; vessel sails in general cargo. Sanitary conditions are favorable. Deaths from malarial diseases are few, and I hear of little malarial fever. Mosquitoes have decreased during the past two weeks.